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Security Council

Distr.
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S/21798
20 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you about the latest arbitrary and inhumane practices of the Iraqi occupation forces against the Kuwaiti people, which are a disgrace to all mankind.

On 16 September the Iraqi occupation forces discharged and evicted all the inmates of social care institutions. The number of those inmates, including elderly, handicapped and orphans, is as many as 1,600, and it has been confirmed that 28 of the handicapped have died through lack of medical care and attention.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement made by the spokesman for the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers, commenting on allegations made by an official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization concerning hostile practices carried out by Kuwaiti officials in Kuwait against members of the Palestinian community there.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by an official of the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers on 17 September 1990

Commenting on a statement by an official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) concerning allegations of hostile practices carried out by Kuwaiti officials in Kuwait against members of the Palestinian community there, an official source in the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers stated:

"Commenting on that, we wish to draw attention to the following points:

"1. At the moment, there are no Kuwaiti officials in Kuwait, for the State of Kuwait, as is known to everyone, is suffering the afflictions of the perfidious Iraqi occupation, whose forces have been constantly engaged in committing the harshest forms of violence, oppression, bloodshed and rape against Kuwaiti citizens and others. Therefore, if it is true that there have been vicious practices against our brothers in the Palestinian community in Kuwait, then they were definitely the work of the Iraqi occupation authorities, which in their thirst for blood could no longer distinguish a Kuwaiti from an Arab or a foreigner.

"2. Our brothers in the Palestinian community have resided in Kuwait for quite some time, in ease and comfort, while the State and people of Kuwait accorded them cordial hospitality as no one among them would deny, and it would be quite irrational for the Kuwaiti people, in such conditions of occupation as they are suffering and struggling to counter, to open another front with their Palestinian brothers, whom they have always respected and cherished, just as they have the other communities residing in Kuwait.

"3. We would have expected the PLO officials to adopt a principled, moral stand rejecting the perfidious Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and condemning the acts of murder, looting and rape perpetrated by Iraqi occupation forces there. However, for their own reasons, they have preferred to attribute these criminal acts to the ones they alleged were Kuwaiti officials remaining in Kuwait.

"4. The sad fact is that the PLO leadership must be well aware of the fact that it was stretching the truth with such false allegations and libels, for the legitimate Kuwaiti authority is no longer present in Kuwaiti territory and there is no one to represent it there. It is obvious that, in collusion with Saddam Hussein's régime, the PLO leadership seeks to sow the seeds of strife and dissension between the Palestinians in Kuwait and the Kuwaitis, and also between the Palestinians and their brothers in the Arab Gulf States.

"While lauding the position of our honourable Palestinian brothers who promptly denounced the Iraqi act of aggression against the State of Kuwait, the Council of Ministers rejects the contents of the official PLO spokesman's statement, in its entirety and urges our Palestinian brothers in Kuwait to correct the fallacies contained in it, to rally in solidarity with their Kuwaiti brothers in the face of the forces of the perfidious occupation, and to help them in their plight.

"O believers, if an ungodly man comes to you with a tiding, make clear, lest you afflict a people unwittingly, and then repent of what you have done."

God Almighty speaks the truth.

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S/21800
20 September 1990
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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Convinced of the need to find an early, just and lasting peaceful solution of the Cambodia conflict,

Noting that the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, made progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive political settlement,

Taking note with appreciation of the continuing efforts of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which have resulted in the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, as contained in Security Council document S/21689, 1/

Taking note with appreciation also of the efforts of the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other countries involved in promoting the search for a comprehensive political settlement,

Taking further note with appreciation of the efforts of Indonesia and France as Co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and of all participants in this Conference to facilitate the restoration of peace to Cambodia,

Noting that these efforts are aimed at enabling the Cambodian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia,

1. Endorses the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict 1/ and encourages the continuing efforts of China, France, the

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1/ S/21689, annex, appendix.

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Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in this regard;

2. Welcomes the acceptance of this framework in its entirety by all the Cambodian parties, as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict, at the informal meeting of the Cambodian parties at Jakarta on 10 September 1990 and their commitment to it;

3. Further welcomes the commitment of the Cambodian parties, in full co-operation with all other participants in the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the Conference;

4. Welcomes, in particular, the agreement reached by all Cambodian parties at Jakarta 2/ to form a Supreme National Council as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, national sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied;

5. Urges the members of the Supreme National Council, in full accord with the framework document, 1/ to elect the Chairman of the Council as soon as possible, so as to implement the agreement referred to in paragraph 4;

6. Notes that the Supreme National Council will therefore represent Cambodia externally and it is to designate its representatives to occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences;

7. Urges all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create the peaceful climate required to facilitate the achievement and the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement;

8. Calls upon the Co-Chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference, whose task will be to elaborate and adopt the comprehensive political settlement and to draw up a detailed plan of implementation in accord with this framework;

9. Urges the Supreme National Council, all Cambodians as well as all parties to the conflict to co-operate fully in this process;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue, within the context of preparations for reconvening the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and on the basis of the present resolution, preparatory studies to assess the resource implications, timing and other considerations relevant to the United Nations role;

11. Calls upon all States to support the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement as outlined in this framework.

2/ S/21732, annex.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/527
S/21801
21 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 29, 71, and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter dated 13 July 1990 (A/45/346-S/21395), I have the honour to inform you that on 17 September 1990 a strong protest was lodged with the Afghan Chargé d'affaires in Islamabad on the firing on 13 September 1990 of a Scud missile by Kabul forces, which landed in Pakistani territory near Shahdal in Kurram Agency. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such violations did not cease the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

I request you to have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 71 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/528
S/21802
20 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 23 of the provisional agenda*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

As Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I should like to draw your attention to the escalation of repression on the part of Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinians in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

Since my letter of 19 June 1990 (A/44/955-S/21362), more Palestinians, including children, have been killed or wounded. According to a report recently published by DataBase Project on Palestinian Human Rights, 856 Palestinians, about a quarter of them children, were killed during the period from the beginning of the intifadah up to 31 August 1990 by Israeli forces, settlers and other Israelis. Over 99,000 Palestinians were reported to have been wounded during that same period. In its report for 1990, issued in mid-July, Amnesty International accuses the Israeli armed forces of having shot and killed Palestinians in circumstances which suggest excessive use of force or even deliberate action. In a report issued on 15 July, the Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories (Betzelem) stated that "over 600 Palestinians had been shot and killed by members of the Israel Defence Forces on the basis of orders which nevertheless authorized them only to fire at their legs, save in the case of armed attack. Even if some of them died in circumstances which justified shooting, it is none the less true that hundreds of deaths could have been avoided". The same agency indicated that 1,890 Palestinian women had suffered miscarriages after inhaling tear gas used by the Israeli army.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

The imposition of rigorous collective punishments remains widespread. According to DataBase Project, between December 1987 and the end of August 1990, a total of 10,200 Palestinians were placed in administrative detention for periods of up to six months without charge or trial; a curfew was imposed in towns, villages and refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for periods totalling 1,755 days; and 1,557 houses or other buildings were demolished or sealed. The same body has already reported a tendency for the increased imposition of arbitrary charges and higher fines, in addition to or in place of detention. According to the issue of Al-Fajr dated 31 May 1990, the military authorities renewed for another period of three months the order for closure of the universities in the West Bank. Certain higher-education institutions were authorized to reopen, but under very restrictive conditions.

Cases of wounding and torture in Israeli prisons have also continued to be brought to the Committee's attention. Wafa, the Palestine News Agency based in Washington, stated on 1 September 1990 that 2,000 Palestinian prisoners had begun a hunger strike at the Al-Maskubiyah prison in Jerusalem in protest against the inhuman conditions of detention, including overcrowding and torture. That agency also indicated that, on 20 August, 190 Palestinian prisoners had been wounded in the Ansar 3 detention camp when Israeli prison guards had fired live ammunition and used tear gas against the prisoners because they had refused to obey the order to resume work.

The restrictions imposed on freedom of expression have been stepped up. Reuters News Agency reported in a press release on 9 July that the Israeli authorities had banned publication of the Palestinian weekly Sawt al-Haqq wa-l-Hurriyah. According to Ha'aretz of 29 July, the Israeli police have renewed the order for closure of the Society for Arab Studies in Jerusalem for the third consecutive year and have ordered closure of two of its branch offices. According to Al-Fajr of 14 August, the Israeli army has banned entry to the offices of the Gaza Press and ordered it closed for one year.

The Israeli authorities also took measures to prevent Palestinians in the occupied territory from attending the European Regional NGO Symposium and International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine, held under United Nations auspices at Geneva from 27 to 31 August. Mr. Faisal Husseini, Director of the Society for Arab Studies in Jerusalem, and Mrs. Zahira Kamal, Chairperson of the Action Committees of the Women's Union, were forbidden to leave the country for a period of two months. Mr. Ghassan Al-Khatib, lecturer at Bir Zeit University, was not permitted to travel abroad. Mr. Younis Jaru, a lawyer in Gaza, did not receive travel papers and Dr. Feryal Agha, of Gaza, did not receive a re-entry visa. These arbitrary decisions taken by Israel clearly contravene its obligation to permit all persons under its authority to attend a meeting organized by the United Nations.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People vigorously deplores the intensified repression by Israel, the occupying Power, in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Committee once again urges the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure international protection of the Palestinians in

the occupied territory, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/233 of 20 April 1989 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989.

The Committee considers that the situation in the region all the more strongly justifies the overriding need to move towards a just and comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine through the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989. The Committee renews its appeal to all the parties concerned to redouble their efforts with a view to attaining this essential objective.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under item 23 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO
Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21803
21 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS IRAN-IRAQ MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP

(for the period 23 March 1990 to 21 September 1990)

INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) was established for an initial period of six months by the Security Council under the terms of its resolution 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988. By the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed of further developments. A preliminary account of the activities of UNIIMOG during its first 10 weeks of operations was submitted to the Council in my interim report of 25 October 1988 (S/20242). Subsequent reports dated 2 February 1989 (S/20442), 22 September 1989 (S/20862) and 22 March 1990 (S/21200) covered the periods from 9 August 1988 to 2 February 1989, 3 February 1989 to 22 September 1989 and 23 September 1989 to 22 March 1990 respectively. On 29 March 1990 the Council unanimously adopted resolution 651 (1990) in which it decided to renew the mandate of UNIIMOG until 30 September 1990 and requested the Secretary-General to submit, by that date, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

2. Accordingly, the present report covers the period from 23 March 1990 to 21 September 1990 and is intended to provide the Council both with a comprehensive account of the manner in which UNIIMOG has carried out the mandate entrusted to it during that period and with the information necessary to enable the Council to take a decision on the future of UNIIMOG after the expiry of its current mandate period. My efforts to bring about full implementation of resolution 598 (1987) will be described in an addendum to this report following my meetings with the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of Iraq during their forthcoming visits to New York.

I. MANDATE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

3. The mandate of UNIIMOG was defined in paragraph 3 of my report of 7 August 1988 (S/20093), which was approved by the Security Council in paragraph 1 of its resolution 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, in the following terms:

> "(a) To establish with the parties agreed cease-fire lines on the basis of the forward defended localities occupied by the two sides on D Day but adjusting these, as may be agreed, when the positions of the two sides are judged to be dangerously close to each other;
>
> "(b) To monitor compliance with the cease-fire;
>
> "(c) To investigate any alleged violations of the cease-fire and restore the situation if a violation has taken place;
>
> "(d) To prevent, through negotiation, any other change in the status quo, pending withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries;
>
> "(e) To supervise, verify and confirm the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries;
>
> "(f) Thereafter, to monitor the cease-fire on the internationally recognized boundaries, investigate alleged violations and prevent, through negotiations, any other change in the status quo, pending negotiation of a comprehensive settlement;
>
> "(g) To obtain the agreement of the parties to other arrangements which, pending negotiation of a comprehensive settlement, could help to reduce tension and build confidence between them, such as the establishment of areas of separation of forces on either side of the international border, limitations on the number and calibre of weapons to be deployed in areas close to the international border and patrolling by United Nations naval personnel of certain sensitive areas in or near the Shatt-Al-Arab."

4. Until the withdrawal of forces to the internationally recognized boundaries started on 17 August 1990, UNIIMOG continued to implement subparagraphs (a) to (d) of its mandate and monitored the cease-fire lines of 20 August 1988. In those limited areas where it had been unable to gain access to the cease-fire lines either because of restrictions imposed on its freedom of movement by the parties (see para. 14 below) or because of the inaccessibility of the terrain, it conducted its observations from a flank or from the air. It investigated all alleged violations and in most cases was able, through negotiations at the team site, sector and headquarters levels, to restore the situation if a violation had taken place.

5. The commencement of the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries on 17 August 1990 enabled UNIIMOG to begin implementing subparagraphs (e) to (g) of its mandate. With the co-operation of both parties, UNIIMOG has been supervising, verifying and confirming the withdrawal of forces in accordance with the plans it had worked out in preparation for this task. In

accordance with its mandate it has also continued to monitor the cease-fire and has endeavoured to obtain the agreement of the parties to other arrangements which, following the withdrawal, could help reduce possible tensions and build confidence between them.

6. The preliminary agreements concerning the status of UNIIMOG which were concluded with the Government of Iraq on 5 November 1988 and with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 March 1989 remain in effect. They embody the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as well as the experience of previous United Nations peace-keeping operations, so as to ensure UNIIMOG's ability to function independently and, in particular, the freedom of movement and communications and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks. The status of the implementation of these agreements is reported in paragraphs 32 to 34 below.

II. COMPOSITION, COMMAND AND DEPLOYMENT

7. The command of UNIIMOG continues to be exercised by the Chief Military Observer, Major-General Slavko Jovic (Yugoslavia). The Assistant Chief Military Observers remain Brigadier-General P. Källström (Sweden) on the Iranian side and Brigadier-General S. Anam Khan (Bangladesh) on the Iraqi side.

8. As of 1 September 1990, the strength of UNIIMOG, including headquarters staff in Baghdad and Tehran, was as follows:

United Nations Military Observers

Argentina	10
Australia	15
Austria	13
Bangladesh (including the Assistant Chief Military Observer)	16
Canada	15
Denmark	15
Finland	15
Ghana	15
Hungary	15
India	15
Indonesia	16
Ireland	15
Italy	15
Kenya	15
Malaysia	15
New Zealand	10
Nigeria	16
Norway	15
Poland	15
Senegal	15

Sweden (including the Assistant Chief Military Observer)	15
Turkey	15
Uruguay	12
Yugoslavia	11
Zambia	10
	354
Air unit	
New Zealand	17
Military police unit	
Ireland	27
Medical section	
Austria	4
Total	402

9. During the period covered by this report, the difficulties over the deployment of United Nations helicopters and additional aircraft, as well as of a small naval unit, which were referred to in my previous report, have not been resolved. The military strength of UNIIMOG has thus remained basically unchanged.

10. Though the UNIIMOG staffing table provides for a total of some 121 internationally recruited civilian staff and 115 locally recruited staff in the mission area, 13 international and 11 local posts remained unencumbered during the greater part of the mandate period. This resulted from the necessity of meeting the staffing requirements of other recently created missions and the continuing procedural problems associated with the recruitment of local staff in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Although the civilian staff was thus understrength, the joint headquarters, sector headquarters and team sites in the two host countries were provided with full services and logistics support.

11. The deployment of UNIIMOG as of September 1990 is shown on the map annexed to the present report.

12. As I reported in March 1990, the activities of UNIIMOG in Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran are directed by the Chief Military Observer and his senior staff (the "Command Group"), who spend alternate weeks at the Baghdad and Tehran headquarters. The United Nations military observers in the field continue to be deployed in four sectors on the Iranian side, with headquarters at Saqqez, Bakhtaran, Dezful and Ahwaz, and three on the Iraqi side, with headquarters at Sulaimaniyah, Ba'qubah and Basra. Each sector headquarters controls a number of team sites which send out patrols on the cease-fire line or, following the withdrawal of forces, the internationally recognized boundaries. The length of the cease-fire line, or the internationally recognized boundaries, monitored by a team site varies from 70 kilometres in the southern part of the operational area to 250 km in the mountainous north. The locations of team sites and sector

headquarters on both sides are generally satisfactory, but negotiations and preparations continued in both the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to adjust the location of some sector headquarters and team sites in order to improve UNIIMOG's operational effectiveness. At the request of the Iraqi authorities, and without affecting UNIIMOG's operational requirements, it was agreed to relocate team site 6 at Qalat Salih to team site 4 at Al Amarah in August 1990.

III. OPERATIONS

13. The operations of the UNIIMOG military observers before 17 August 1990 remained as described in my reports of 25 October 1988 (S/20242, para. 9), 2 February 1989 (S/20442, para. 12), 22 September 1989 (S/20862, para. 12) and 22 March 1990 (S/21200, para. 13). On 17 August 1990, Iraq started the withdrawal of its troops and UNIIMOG was thus enabled to begin implementing that part of its mandate which relates to the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries. The following report on UNIIMOG's operations during the present mandate period is therefore divided between the period up to 16 August 1990 (paras. 14 to 19 below) and the one starting on 17 August (paras. 20 to 27 below).

14. During the period up to 16 August 1990, UNIIMOG deployed each day an average of 68 patrols which operated around the clock by vehicle, by boat, by air and on foot. Patrolling was co-ordinated between UNIIMOG sectors on the two sides of the cease-fire lines to ensure effective coverage of the entire front and concentrate on sensitive areas. The fundamental patrolling principle continued to be to position patrols at the right place at the right time to prevent cease-fire violations or to contain and resolve such violations when they occurred. Quick reactions by patrols to serious incidents, such as firing and moves forward into no man's land, succeeded in defusing potentially explosive situations. As noted in paragraph 4 above, the United Nations military observers were denied access to certain operational areas by both parties. Such interference with UNIIMOG's freedom of movement has always been protested to the party concerned. New restrictions on UNIIMOG patrolling in the Islamic Republic of Iran were imposed during the current mandate period and some patrols on the Iranian side were still cancelled because of lack of liaison officers, interpreters or escorts.

15. Throughout the period before 17 August 1990 there was a general calm along the cease-fire lines. Apart from alleged incidents in the northern areas (see para. 18 below), the main cause of tension was extensive engineering works by the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout the Ahwaz Sector. This included road building in no man's land and construction of new embankments and positions. In June 1990, the Islamic Republic of Iran moved troops forward into no man's land in connection with the new engineering works. The effect of this activity was to greatly strengthen the Iranian lines in this sector. UNIIMOG repeatedly protested to the Iranian authorities at all levels about these violations of the cease-fire but its protests were not heeded.

16. At several points on the cease-fire lines, the parties continued to remain dangerously close. UNIIMOG again proposed to both parties that they co-operate in moving their forces back from these areas of possible confrontation but with only partial success. During the spring redeployment of troops in the north, however,

vigilant efforts by UNIIMOG and positive and prompt responses from the local commanders on both sides made it possible to create an area of separation at one location and thus to defuse the tension which had existed there in previous summers.

17. Some major problem areas which were described in my previous reports continued to elude resolution in the period before 17 August 1990. They have ceased to cause concern, however, as a result of the withdrawal of forces. The flooding of no man's land by the Islamic Republic of Iran ceased to affect Iraqi positions after the withdrawal of Iraqi forces. It also became possible for the Islamic Republic of Iran to start efforts to extinguish the fires in the three oil and gas wells on its territory which were previously located in no man's land.

18. Each side continued to complain that it was exposed in the north to cross-border insurgent activities launched from the other side. UNIIMOG has not directly observed any such activities, which it believes take place at night and in areas where its freedom of movement is most restricted by both sides. It has investigated a number of alleged incidents of this kind in no man's land or in the immediate proximity of the cease-fire lines and has been shown dead and injured personnel and traces of fighting, but it has not been able to reach definitive conclusions about what had happened. Fortunately, no insurgent activities have interfered with the withdrawal of forces. It remains important that neither side should permit activities on its territory that could jeopardize the maintenance of the cease-fire.

19. UNIIMOG continued to attempt to persuade the parties to agree to the repatriation of war dead. As a result, 254 Iraqi bodies were repatriated from the Islamic Republic of Iran and 312 Iranian bodies from Iraq during the period before 17 August 1990.

20. Iraq started the withdrawal of its troops on 17 August 1990. Since then, UNIIMOG's operations have been primarily to monitor the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries as mandated by the Security Council. UNIIMOG was made aware of Iraq's intention to withdraw its forces only on 15 August 1990 but, thanks to previous planning, it was able to respond immediately and efficiently to the new operational requirements. Although Iraq did not provide details of its withdrawal plan, UNIIMOG's task was greatly facilitated by the positive attitude of the Iraqi authorities and the excellent co-operation received from all Iraqi liaison staff and local commanders. The Iranian authorities showed a similar spirit of understanding and co-operation, and executed their moves forward with patience and caution. In order to ensure maximum operational efficiency during the withdrawal period, all leave for UNIIMOG military observers was suspended and those on leave were immediately called back. With the co-operation of the contributing countries, rotations of military personnel were suspended and tours of duty were extended up to the end of the present mandate period.

21. The withdrawal of Iraqi forces took place to the internationally recognized boundaries between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran as described in the Treaty concerning the State Frontier and Neighbourly Relations between Iran and Iraq 1/ of 13 June 1975 and its Protocols and Annexes. UNIIMOG was able to confirm that

within the five-day withdrawal period announced by Iraq (17 to 21 August 1990), almost all Iraqi forces were withdrawn to the Iraqi side of the internationally recognized boundaries. UNIIMOG subsequently requested the Iraqi authorities to withdraw a small number of Iraqi positions, which in its opinion remained on the Iranian side of the internationally recognized boundaries. In some of these cases UNIIMOG recognized that on the ground it was difficult to identify the border provided for in the 1975 Treaty. Iraq assured UNIIMOG of its determination not to occupy any part of Iranian territory and Iraqi survey teams are currently visiting the entire length of the internationally recognized boundaries.

22. On the basis of its own identification of the internationally recognized boundaries on the ground, UNIIMOG has requested the Islamic Republic of Iran to withdraw its forces from certain positions on the Iraqi side of the border. UNIIMOG has forwarded to the Iranian authorities detailed sketches of Iranian positions in nine separate areas. The Islamic Republic of Iran has also assured UNIIMOG that it does not intend to occupy any Iraqi territory and Iranian survey teams also are currently visiting the entire length of the border.

23. As for the move forward of Iranian forces following the Iraqi withdrawal, only small elements of forward units have moved into vacated areas, their main bulk remaining in their previous locations. The main problem experienced in the withdrawal process has been the danger of mines. Extensive forward areas are heavily mined and UNIIMOG has been urging the Iraqi authorities to make available maps and sketches of minefields. Most records of minefields seem to be poor, however, or non-existent. The military observers have been instructed not to use routes or enter areas that are not proved to be safe from mines. Nevertheless, several mine accidents have occurred, three of them involving UNIIMOG observers. Fortunately only material damage occurred, except that in one case the Iranian liaison officer accompanying the UNIIMOG observers was slightly injured.

24. In accordance with its mandate, UNIIMOG has proposed to both parties the establishment of areas of separation and of arms limitations along the internationally recognized boundaries. In particular, it has been proposed that neither side should deploy military forces closer than one kilometre to the boundaries. One side has agreed in principle to this proposal, subject to further negotiations and final decisions; the other is studying it. In practice, however, both sides have already established some positions within the proposed area of separation.

25. As soon as UNIIMOG was informed of the commencement of the withdrawal of forces, the Chief Military Observer again proposed to both parties the immediate establishment and convening of the mixed military working group, for which up to that time it had proved impossible to obtain the agreement of both of them. It was considered that the mixed military working group would have a useful role to play in the co-ordination of the withdrawal and moves forward, the consideration of disputes that might arise from those activities and the negotiation of measures to reduce possible tensions, such as the establishment of areas of separation and limitation. The Islamic Republic of Iran has agreed to the convening of the group. Iraq expressed agreement in principle, but the Chief Military Observer is still awaiting the final decision of the Iraqi authorities.

26. In the meantime, the work envisaged for the working group has been carried out successfully by UNIIMOG's Command Group. This has increased the frequency of its travels between Baghdad and Tehran in order to ensure maximum contact with the authorities on both sides and all necessary co-ordination between the two UNIIMOG headquarters. UNIIMOG has received excellent co-operation from the Iraqi Committee for Co-ordination and the Iranian Military Organization for the Implementation of Resolution 598.

27. Together with the commencement of the withdrawal of forces, Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran started the repatriation of prisoners of war. While this matter does not fall within UNIIMOG's mandate, UNIIMOG has offered assistance to the International Committee of the Red Cross to the extent needed.

28. UNIIMOG has meanwhile continued its function of monitoring the cease-fire. Since the commencement of withdrawal, however, incidents have been very few and a general calm has prevailed. UNIIMOG is in the process of recording the new positions occupied on both sides of the internationally recognized boundaries in order to ensure that it will be able to continue to monitor the cease-fire in the post-withdrawal period.

IV. LOGISTICS

29. The standard of accommodation provided by the host Governments continued to be reasonably satisfactory, taking into account team site locations and the shortage of resources in many areas. The facilities provided have often had to be supplemented from UNIIMOG resources. Torrid climatic conditions in certain parts of the area of operation, coupled with rather frequent power cuts, made it imperative to supply backup generators and air-conditioning units. It has also been necessary to improve the standard of office and living accommodation at a number of team sites, especially those located in underground bunkers. This is a continuing requirement.

30. The UNIIMOG-installed communications network has provided an effective support system to the mission, to the extent that the importation and installation of communication equipment has been permitted by the host Governments. A major impediment had been the refusal of the Islamic Republic of Iran to allow UNIIMOG to import and instal its own satellite station, thus depriving the mission of the facility of instant communication with Headquarters New York and between its headquarters in Baghdad and Tehran. A further problem was the unwillingness of the Iranian Government to release from customs a consignment of radios required for the team sites. I am happy to be able to report, however, that in August UNIIMOG was informed that the importation and installation of the satellite station had been agreed upon and that the consignment of radios would be released.

31. UNIIMOG continues to benefit from the services of the Jetstream aircraft which has generously been provided to UNIIMOG as a voluntary contribution by the Government of Switzerland. This is principally used by the Chief Military Observer and the Command Group for their travel between Tehran and Baghdad. A Royal New Zealand Air Force Andover aircraft is used for supply flights between Tehran and

the sectors as well as on occasions for supply flights to Cyprus and Baghdad. A contracted Twin Otter aircraft based in Baghdad is used for flights on the Iraqi side, as well as for occasional supply flights to Cyprus. Helicopters provided by the host Governments are used for transport purposes, mainly between sectors and team sites.

V. RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES

32. During the period covered by the present report, UNIIMOG has continued to receive co-operation from the two parties. As has been mentioned above, their co-operation was particularly effective in facilitating UNIIMOG's role in the supervision, verification and confirmation of the withdrawal of forces to the internationally recognized boundaries. At the same time, however, I again have to report that UNIIMOG has not received all the help it needs in order to carry out the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council.

33. In Iraq, implementation of the preliminary status agreement for UNIIMOG has generally proceeded satisfactorily. The restrictions on the movement of UNIIMOG personnel between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, however, have been maintained by the Iraqi authorities.

34. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, restrictions on the movement of UNIIMOG patrols were largely lifted during the period of the Iraqi withdrawal. In a recent development, however, the Iranian authorities have withheld their authorization for a visit to UNIIMOG's Tehran headquarters by the Assistant Chief Military Observer from Baghdad. UNIIMOG is still awaiting release of the consignment of radios held in customs. Nor has any progress been made in obtaining agreement for UNIIMOG to deploy its own helicopters.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

35. By its resolution 44/189 of 21 December 1989, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIIMOG at a rate not to exceed $7,068,000 gross ($6,904,000 net) per month for the six-month period beginning 1 October 1990, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond 30 September 1990, as authorized under its resolution 651 (1990). If the Council decides to extend UNIIMOG beyond its current mandate period the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Group during any extension period through 31 March 1991 will be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 44/189. As at the beginning of September 1990 unpaid assessed contributions to the UNIIMOG Special Account for the mandate periods since its inception up to 30 September 1990 amounted to $11 million.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

36. The withdrawal of Iraqi forces which began on 17 August 1990 constituted a major step towards the implementation in full of Security Council resolution 598 (1987). I have given careful thought to what this welcome development implies for the future of UNIIMOG.

37. Members of the Security Council will recall that UNIIMOG's terms of reference, which were approved by the Security Council in its resolution 619 (1988) (see para. 3 above), included:

> "(e) to supervise, verify and confirm the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries;
>
> "(f) thereafter, to monitor the cease-fire on the internationally recognized boundaries, investigate alleged violations and prevent, through negotiation, any other change in the status quo, pending negotiation of a comprehensive settlement".

38. As reported above, the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries is almost complete. There are, however, a few locations where, in UNIIMOG's view, the forces of each side remain on the wrong side of the internationally recognized boundaries as described in the 1975 Treaty. As regards the other aspects of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), I will be reporting separately to the Council after further contacts with the parties, as indicated in paragraph 2 above.

39. In these circumstances, I believe that it would be prudent for the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNIIMOG for a limited period, which I recommend should be of two months, that is until 30 November 1990. This will permit UNIIMOG to complete its tasks related to the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries and will allow time for the parties and the Security Council to judge whether there is a continuing requirement for an impartial third party to monitor the cease-fire on the internationally recognized boundaries.

40. During the period of the proposed extension, UNIIMOG would continue to perform the following tasks:

(a) Verify, confirm and supervise the remaining stages of the withdrawal;

(b) Help the parties resolve any local tensions that may arise, e.g., as a result of differences about the exact line of the border, moves forward, accidental firings, etc.;

(c) Assist the parties in establishing an area of separation, that is, an area on either side of the border into which each party would agree not to deploy military forces; the principle of such an area of separation has already been accepted by one of the parties and is under study by the other.

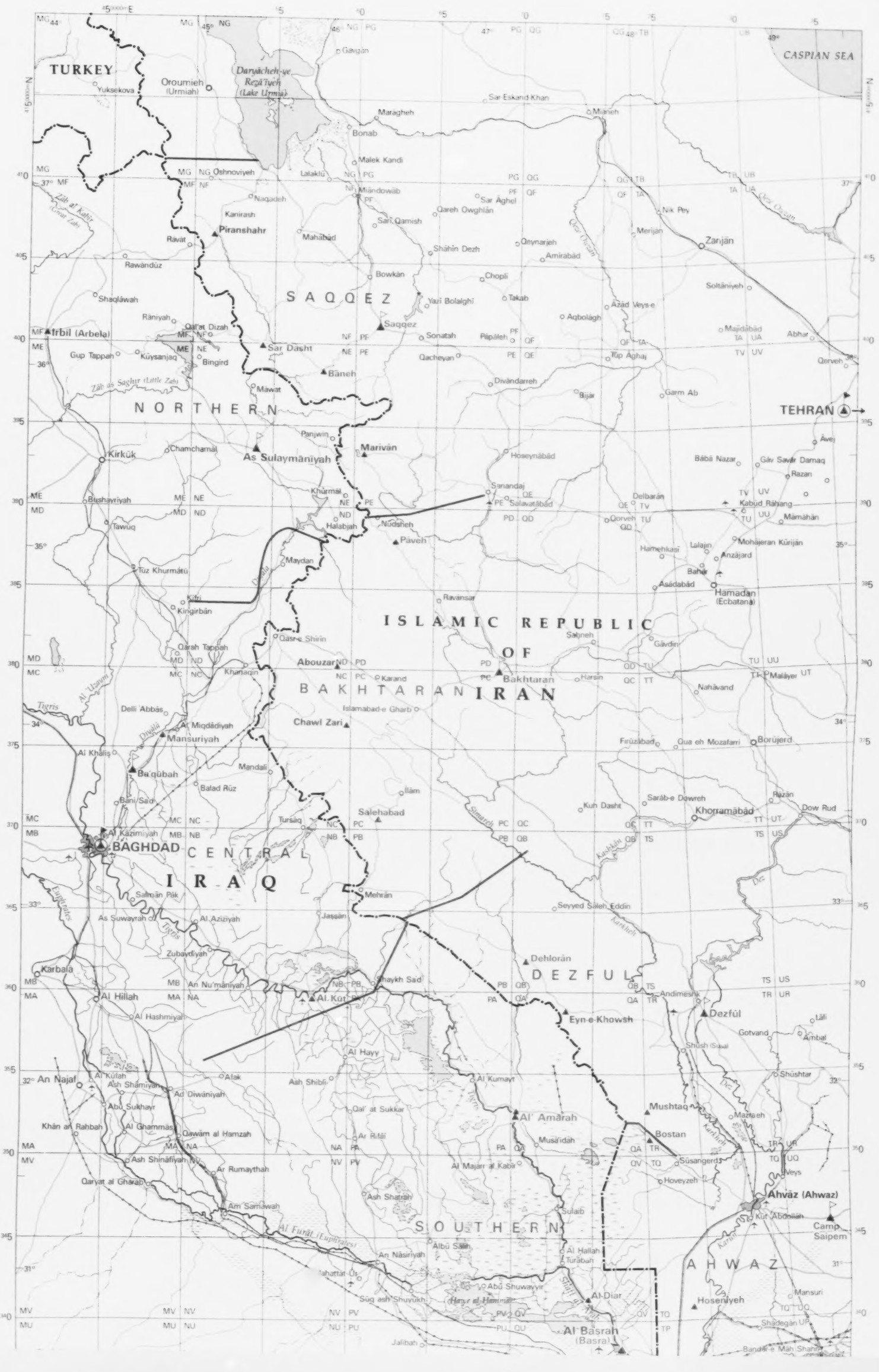
The Chief Military Observer has informed me that only about 60 per cent of UNIIMOG's present strength of military observers would be required to perform these tasks. An immediate reduction in UNIIMOG's strength could thus be made, assuming that the Security Council agrees to the proposed extension of the mandate.

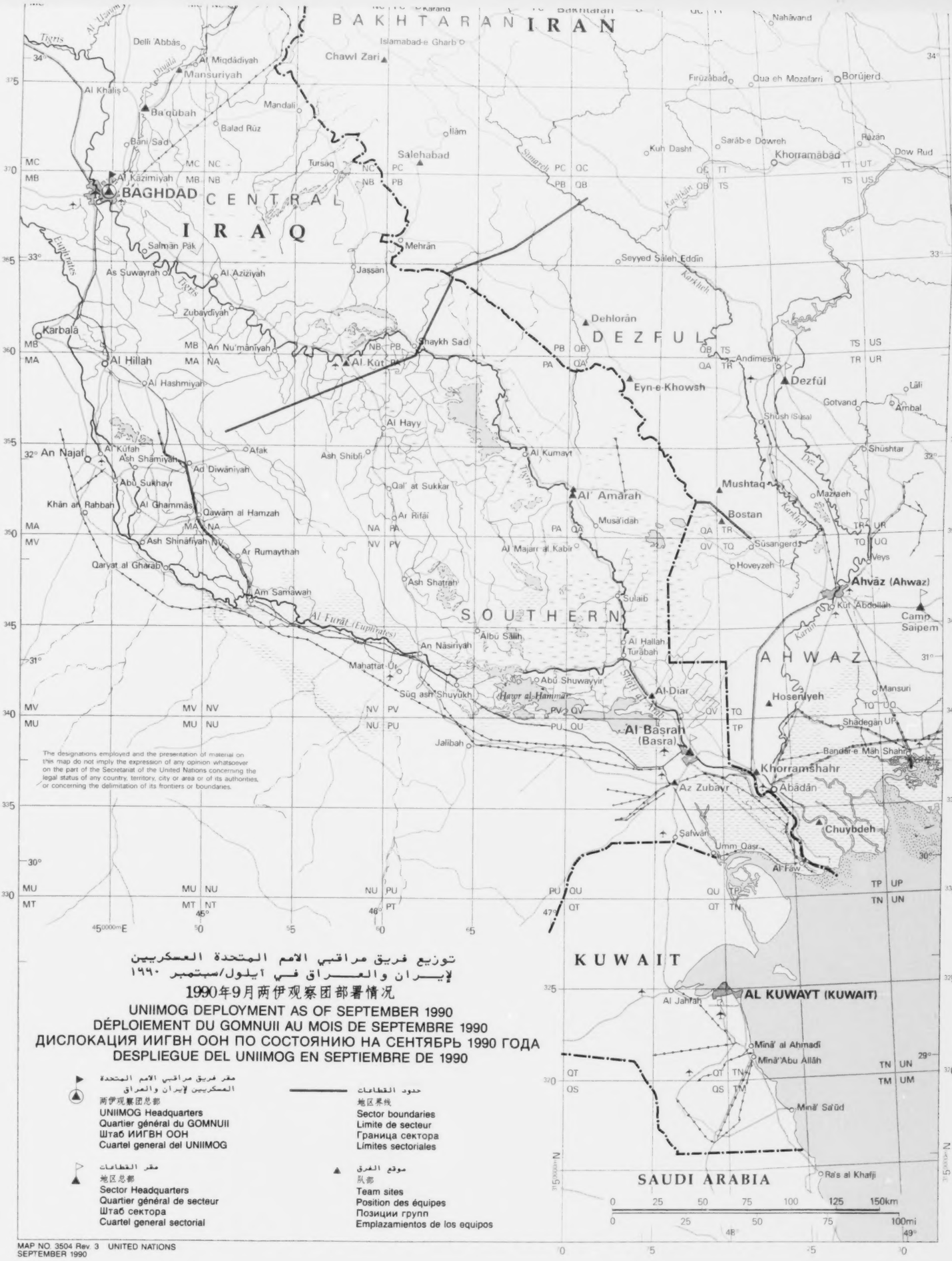
41. In recent days I have consulted the two parties about this proposed extension and both, having consulted together, have informed me of their agreement to it. I accordingly recommend to the Security Council that it extend UNIIMOG's mandate for a further period of two months, that is until 30 November 1990. It is my intention to initiate further consultations with the parties about the future of UNIIMOG in early November, after which I will submit my recommendations to the Security Council.

42. In closing this report, I wish to pay tribute to Major-General Slavko Jovic, the Chief Military Observer, who is due to retire during the course of November, for the outstanding way in which he has carried out his duties since the establishment of UNIIMOG, not least in verifying, confirming and supervising the current withdrawal. I also pay tribute to all the men and women under his command, both military and civilian, whose performance of their difficult assignment has been of the highest order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1017, No. 14903.


TURKEY
IRAN
IRAQ
CASPIAN SEA
Oroumieh (Urmiah)
Daryächeh-ye Rezā'īyeh (Lake Urmia)
Yuksekova
Gavgan
Sar Eskand Khan
Maragheh
Mianeh
Bonab
Malek Kandi
Oshnoviyeh
Lalaklū
Miāndowāb
Sar Āghel
Qareh Owghlān
Naqadeh
Kanirash
Piranshahr
Mahābād
Sari Qamish
Ravāt
Rawāndūz
Shaqlāwah
Shāhīn Dezh
Qeynarjeh
Amirābād
Nik Pey
Merijān
Zarrīān
Bowkān
Chopli
Soltānīyeh
SAQQEZ
Yazi Bolaghi
Takāb
Āzād Veys-e
Aqbolāgh
Saqqez
Rāniyah
Qal'at Dizah
Irbil (Arbela)
Gup Tappah
Küysanjaq
Bingird
Sar Dasht
Sonatah
Pāpāleh
Majidābād
Abhar
Qarveh
Tūp Aghaj
Bāneh
Mawat
Zāb as Saghir (Little Zab)
Divāndarreh
Bijar
Garm Ab
NORTHERN
TEHRAN
Panjwin
Marivān
Kirkūk
Chamchamāl
As Sulaymānīyah
Hoseynābād
Bābā Nazar
Gāv Savār Damaq
Razan
Sanandaj
Bushavriyah
Khurmal
Salavatābād
Delbarān
Kabūd Rāhang
Māmāhān
Tawūq
Halabjah
Nūdsheh
Qorveh
Pāveh
Hamehkasi
Lalajin
Mohājeran Kūrijān
Anzājard
Tūz Khurmātū
Maydan
Bahar
Asadabad
Hamadan (Ecbatana)
Kifri
Kingirbān
Ravansar
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC
Qasr-e Shirin
Sahneh
Gāvdīr
OF
Qarah Tappah
Khanaqin
Abouzar
Karand
Bakhtaran
Harsin
Nahāvand
Malāyer
BAKHTARAN
IRAN
Delli Abbās
Islamabad-e Gharb
Chawl Zari
Ar Miqdādiyah
Mansuriyah
Firūzabad
Qua eh Mozafarri
Borūjerd
Al Khāliş
Ba'qūbah
Mandali
Balad Rūz
Ilām
Kuh Dasht
Sarāb-e Dowreh
Khorramābād
Dow Rud
Bani Sad
Salehabad
Tursaq
Al Kāzimiyah
BAGHDAD
CENTRAL
Mehrān
Seyyed Sāleh Eddin
Salmān Pāk
As Suwayrah
Al Aziziyah
Jassān
Zubaydiyah
Dehlorān
DEZFUL
Karbala
An Nu'māniyah
Shaykh Sad
Andimeshk
Al Hillah
Al Kūt
Eyn-e Khowsh
Dezfūl
Al Hashmiyah
Gotvand
Shūsh (Susa)
Al Hayy
Shūshtar
An Najaf
Al Kūfah
Afak
Ash Shibli
Al Kumayt
Ash Shāmiyah
Ad Diwāniyah
Abū Sukhayr
Al Amārah
Mushtaq
Mazraeh
Khān ar Rahbah
Al Ghammās
Qawām al Hamzah
Ar Rūmī
Musā'idah
Bostan
Ash Shināfiyah
Ar Rumaythah
Al Majarr al Kabir
Süsangerd
Qaryat al Gharab
Hoveyzeh
Ahvāz (Ahwaz)
Am Samāwah
Ash Shatrah
Sulaib
Kūt 'Abdollāh
Camp Saipem
SOUTHERN
Al Furāt (Euphrates)
Albū Sālih
An Nāsirīyah
Al Hallah
Turābah
AHWAZ
Abū Shuwayyir
Al Diar
Hoseiniyeh
Mansuri
Hawr al Hammar
Shādegān
Al Basrah (Basra)
Jalibah
Bandar-e Mah Shahr



توزيع فريق مراقبي الامم المتحدة العسكريين
لإيـــران والعـــراق في أيلول/سبتمبر ١٩٩٠

1990年9月两伊观察团部署情况

UNIIMOG DEPLOYMENT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1990
DÉPLOIEMENT DU GOMNUII AU MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE 1990
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ИИГВН ООН ПО СОСТОЯНИЮ НА СЕНТЯБРЬ 1990 ГОДА
DESPLIEGUE DEL UNIIMOG EN SEPTIEMBRE DE 1990

مقر فريق مراقبي الامم المتحدة العسكريين لإيران والعراق
两伊观察团总部
UNIIMOG Headquarters
Quartier général du GOMNUII
Штаб ИИГВН ООН
Cuartel general del UNIIMOG

مقر القطاعات
地区总部
Sector Headquarters
Quartier général de secteur
Штаб сектора
Cuartel general sectorial

حدود القطاعات
地区界线
Sector boundaries
Limite de secteur
Граница сектора
Límites sectoriales

موقع الفرق
队部
Team sites
Position des équipes
Позиции групп
Emplazamientos de los equipos

MAP NO. 3504 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 1990

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21804
20 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose the text of a press release by the Crown Prince and Prime Minister His Highness Sheikh Saad Abdulla Al Salem Al Sabah concerning Arab initiatives and mediation to put an end to the Iraqi aggression against and continued occupation of the State of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Press release by the Crown Prince and Prime Minister His Highness Sheikh Saad Abdulla Al Salem Al Sabah

Kuwait has never asked, directly or indirectly, any Arab or non-Arab official to conduct any initiatives or mediation in this regard. This is due to Kuwait's certainty that such endeavours would be futile in the face of Saddam Hussein's intransigence in challenging the will of the Arab and Islamic nation and that of the entire international community by continuing his aggression against Kuwait and occupying its territory in order to satisfy his expansionist ambitions and delusions of grandeur, heedless of the resulting destruction and woes to the doomed people of Iraq or to other Arab countries.

Kuwait has repeatedly affirmed its steadfast rejection of any initiatives, mediation or solutions which fall short of the full implementation of the resolutions of the Arab summit meeting held in Cairo on 10 August 1990 and those of the United Nations Security Council, all of which condemned the Iraqi aggression against and invasion of Kuwait, demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from all Kuwaiti territory and confirmed support for the restoration of the legitimate authority in Kuwait.

While Kuwait emphasizes its insistence on the full implementation to all those resolutions, it wishes to remind those who volunteer to undertake such initiatives, which are nothing but a waste of time and effort and serve to further break Arab ranks, that the real cause of the crisis is Saddam Hussein's hostility, which violates all norms, religions and Arab and international charters and human values and has visited violence, torture and displacement upon the people of Kuwait and its residents of various nationalities and religious beliefs. Those volunteers are urged to declare their position and speak out to condemn and reject the treacherous Iraqi invasion and occupation of the State of Kuwait and to demand that the President of the Iraqi régime bow to the will of the Arab and Islamic nation and the international community by withdrawing all his forces from Kuwaiti territory and help to restore the legitimate authority to Kuwait in the person of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Emir of the State and Government of Kuwait.

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/21805
20 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following:

The statements of General Michael Dugan, former Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, published in the Washington Post on 16 September 1990, betray the aggressive and evil intentions of the United States of America against Iraq and its people and leaders. The decision of the American Administration to dismiss the General from his post only serves to underline the truth of the American plan revealed by the former Chief of Staff and confirms that the United States has taken the decision to use force against Iraq, regardless of the attitude of the international community, and to present the world with a fait accompli, just as it did in using force to impose a maritime embargo against Iraq. The American plan revealed by General Dugan involves an intensive air bombardment of downtown Baghdad and the liquidation of the President of Iraq and his family. This is not the first time the United States has resorted to such barbarous methods in order to implement its aggressive policies. It is sufficient to recall here the attack carried out by American fighter planes against the residence of the Libyan President, Mr. Muammar Qaddafi, which resulted in the death of his daughter. Other statements of American military leaders should be noted, such as those of General Alexander Haig, the former American Secretary of State, who expressed his willingness to the American National Security Council to flatten Cuba into a parking lot, or those of General Curtis Le May, who threatened to bomb North Viet Nam back into the Stone Age. The latest statements of General Dugan confirm the barbarous nature of American acts of aggression. Not only did the General reveal the plan to bomb Baghdad, with its large civilian population, but, according to his own statement, he asked strategists to determine and target for destruction what is unique in Iraqi civilization and considered by Iraqis to be of great value.

Such is the true, ugly face of the United States of America, which portrays itself to the world as an upholder of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, human rights and democracy.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mr. Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/21806
20 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and further to its notes of 14 and 20 August 1990 regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and with reference to Security Council resolution 666 (1990) has the honour to inform him of measures taken by Turkey in connection with the transit to Iraq and Kuwait of foodstuffs and supplies intended strictly for medical purposes:

1. The transit or trans-shipment of foodstuffs to Iraq and Kuwait through Turkey shall not, as before, be permitted as long as the Security Council has not determined that humanitarian circumstances have arisen.

2. The Turkish Red Crescent Society shall be the competent authority in dealing with the transit or trans-shipment of foodstuffs by third countries through Turkey, when the Security Council has determined that humanitarian circumstances have arisen.

3. The Turkish Red Crescent Society shall also be the competent authority in dealing with the transit or trans-shipment through Turkey of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes by third countries.

4. In all cases permission of the Prime Ministry shall be necessary.

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Security Council

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S/21807
21 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 20 September 1990, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 20 September 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I present my compliments to you and have the honour to bring to your attention the fact that the United States and south Korean authorities are staging military exercises creating tensions on the Korean peninsula at a time when the north-south high-level talks are going on.

According to the information from military authorities, the United States and south Korean authorities on 12 and 13 September staged aerial war exercises simulating the Korean peninsula as an operational theater.

The United States on 12 September brought formations of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter bombers to Osan air base in south Korea from an air base in Japan, and staged air strike exercises simulating a pre-emptive strike on the northern half of the Republic in co-ordination with formations of F-16 fighter bombers belonging to the United States Seventh Air Force present in south Korea.

On the same day, fighter bombers, assault planes and control planes such as the F-16, A-37 and OA-10, belonging to the south Korean air force, were sent into the areas of Pochon, Chunchon and Tongduchon and staged air strike exercises supporting attack operations against the north.

The United States, on 13 September, moved and deployed the formation of A-6 assault planes to the Osan air-force base in south Korea from overseas bases, brought S-2 anti-submarine planes into the sky above the east sea and let them wage air strike exercises for the support of naval operations in co-ordination with formations of F-5 fighter bombers belonging to the south Korean air force at the sea off Kangrung. The number of planes mobilized in the various war exercises staged around areas of south Korea for the day of 13 September totalled 540.

Such repeated war games staged by the United States and south Korea are the actions laying obstacles to the north-south high-level talks which are being held amid the concern and the expectations of the entire people of the north and the south of Korea and the people of the rest of the world.

I hope that the Security Council will pay due attention to the war games of the United States and south Korea which are aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21808
21 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF POLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On the explicit instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a "Memorandum by the Government of the Republic of Poland for the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on losses sustained by Poland resulting from the application of economic sanctions on Iraq", dated 20 September 1990.

The Government of the Republic of Poland has already conveyed to the Security Council information (Note dated 22 August 1990, S/21607) on its decision on implementation of the provisions of the Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Poland expects that the Security Council and relevant United Nations bodies as well as the Governments of the Member States will take into consideration serious economic problems arising from carrying out of the measures in implementation of the resolution 661 and will assist my country in overcoming the difficulties, resulting from the losses estimated in the attached Memorandum.

(Signed) Dr. Stanislaw PAWLAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Poland

Annex

Memorandum dated 20 September 1990 by the Government of the Republic of Poland for the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on losses sustained by Poland resulting from the application of economic sanctions on Iraq

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland, in full support of the Security Council resolution No. 661 of 6 August 1990, and overwhelmed by the resolve to implement its provisions, adopted a decree suspending all trade turnover and financial flow with Iraq as of 13 August 1990. In fact, the trade turnover suspension had been introduced earlier, almost immediately following the adoption of the said resolution. Also, sea and air transport communications were suspended thereafter.

The implementation of the above resolution has serious social and economic implications for Poland, as Iraq had for many years been Poland's major trading partner among Near and Middle Eastern countries. Since Poland belongs to heavily indebted countries, these implications are even more painful.

The Government of the Republic of Poland presents below the estimated direct and indirect losses resulting from Poland's participation in international sanctions against Iraq. Their full and long-term estimate is still being completed and will be presented separately at a later date.

Losses incurred by Poland, in the opinion of the Government, should be considered in the context of the country's dramatic economic and social situation, and in view of the extensive programme of radical reforms, under way for almost a year. The reforms are being carried out with the assistance of the international community, world financial institutions (IMF, WB) as well as a number of States (the Group of 24) who have addressed direct assistance to Poland. The introduction by the Government of restrictive monetary and financial policy, following the advice by United Nations specialized agencies has already contributed to bringing down the rate of inflation. The property and structural changes which have been initiated and which require great financial outlays, are expected to contribute to increasing economic efficiency. However, the Polish nation has been paying very high price for those implemented changes. The 30% drop in production and a similar drop in the already low living standards, and almost a million unemployed undermine further success of the reforms. Their realization - in the opinion of the Government of Poland - depends, to a considerable extent, on external factors, including stable co-operation and economic exchanges with abroad.

Meanwhile, changes in the conditions of trade with the Soviet Union, including limitations in the supply of crude oil and the shift to convertible currency accounts have aggravated the country's balance of payments. In this situation Iraq was expected to be an increasingly important oil supply source for Poland (circa 1,3 million tonnes by the end of this year in repayment for the debts owed by Iraq to Poland).

Last year, turnover with Iraq reached 367 million USD. Nevertheless, the network of economic ties with the country, developed over a period of many years, was based not only on the commodity trade exchange but also on important investment contacts entered upon by Polish companies individually, or as subcontractors, with large-scale financial and material inputs, the loss of which is particularly severe.

At the beginning of the conflict, 3,700 Polish nationals were employed on Iraq and Kuwaiti territory, of whom 1,700 had returned home on an emergency as by September 14.

General losses are estimated at ca 2,4 billion USD.

In the short run, most perceptible is the suspension of payment of Iraqi debts to Poland, amounting to over 500 million USD. This means also the suspended delivery of 750,000 tonnes of crude oil which was to be supplied by the end of this year, and apparently no further deliveries in the years to come. Considering sharply increased oil prices, it means that Poland will have to spend an additional 170 million USD before the end of this year. Further costs of the trade embargo on Iraq and occupied Kuwait total:

- immediately perceptible by companies lost export values - 219 million USD
- financial loss in bank accounts, advance payments, guarantees for arrears, others - 183 million USD
- rolling contracts at signature stage, for the carrying out of which contractors had assembled equipment and ordered supplies - 1 515 million USD

The above list does not include the values of machinery, equipment, means of transport as well as other properties and possessions left by Polish enterprises in Kuwait, as well as their decapitalization, the degree of which will depend on the duration of the conflict. Also, the possessions left by Polish nationals in Iraq and Kuwait have not been taken into account, nor potential transfers of their savings and of bank deposits, due to the emergency departure for the home country, nor evacuation costs. It was also not possible to present from the quantitative angle the negative implications of severed economic links on the companies which were largely dependent on exports to the Iraqi market.

Considering the above, the Government of the Republic of Poland has repeatedly expressed its concern about the negative, multi-faceted and long-term consequences of the crisis in the Persian Gulf which would constitute a serious threat to the economic development of the country. Favourable changes in the Polish economy as well as the process of reforms might be slowed down. Liquid fuel prices increase threatens a revival of inflation, halted with such difficulty and at such high social cost. Envisaged implications for the Polish balance of payments in a situation where indebtedness will reach 43 billion USD by the end of 1990, the bankruptcies of enterprises (including those involved in investments in Iraq and Kuwait) as well as a sharp rise in the price of fuels may have grave consequences both in the economic and political sphere.

Their impact on the unprecedented peaceful process of democratic reforms and market transition in Poland taking into account their importance for all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, might influence negatively the security and stability of the entire subregion. While the economic consequences of the crisis are relatively easy to estimate, the political and the social ones are difficult to access and - according to the records of the session of the Council of Ministers hold on August 13 - Government is following them with utmost concern.

The Government of the Republic of Poland expresses its hope that the international community will show understanding for the particularly unfavourable situation in which Poland has found herself for the reasons beyond her control as a result of the conflict, and that it will contribute - by decisions of the Security Council and other competent international bodies - to alleviate the wide-scale consequences of our country's participation in the sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, taking relevant immediate and long-term measures, including writing off a part of the Polish debt.

Poland counts therefore on international solidarity to offset the losses sustained by the States which are paying a high social and economic price at home for implementing the decisions of the Security Council. The Government of the Republic of Poland strongly supports the decisions of the Council charging its Special Committee with the task of investigating the losses sustained by Member States of the Organization as well as recommending measures to alleviate their losses. We expect that an international mechanism will soon be elaborated and agreed upon to ease the lot of most severely affected countries thus to demonstrate - in making - international solidarity to all the victims of the conflict.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/532
S/21809
21 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23, 35 and 75
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 September 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

For the second consecutive day, Breij refugee Camp/Gaza is still under siege by the Israeli occupying army; curfew has been imposed in the area. It is now clear that the current situation is the result of an apparently planned provocation. Again, Gaza district has witnessed yet another series of brutality at the hands of the Israeli soldiers. To the long list of human rights violations carried out against innocent Palestinian civilians by the occupying Power, Israel, more atrocities are being committed. During the past two days alone, and in the Gaza area, 180 Palestinians were injured, 200 Palestinians in the age group of 12-45 are detained, 50 homes demolished and more than half of the Palestinian inhabitants of Breij refugee camp have been evicted from their homes. Israel has prevented the International Red Cross, UNRWA and the media from entering the area.

This situation should no longer be tolerated by the world community. Israel continues to occupy the Palestinian territory in defiance of all norms of international law, principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions, Israel persists in escalating its aggression and human rights violations against innocent unarmed Palestinian civilians.

Palestine calls upon the world community to take immediate action ensuring respect for all relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and the principles of the United Nations Charter, and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

The Security Council in particular is called upon to invoke the powers vested in it by the Charter in order to demand that Israel should respect and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21810
21 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF VIET NAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to the attention of the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait an urgent humanitarian problem of very serious proportion which Vietnamese nationals in Iraq are facing.

There are 17,000 Vietnamese working in Iraq under agreements and contracts previously signed between the two Governments. They are now facing a desperate situation of acute food shortage. Over 50 per cent of them are sick or facing hunger. An imminent state of starvation may occur to them within a matter of days. Furthermore, as of 1 October 1990, the supply of food to them by Iraq is ended.

In view of the above situation, I have the honour to request the assistance of the Security Council and the Sanctions Committee in mounting an urgent international relief operation to rush food to our nationals in Iraq. For the immediate time, 500 tons of food are urgently needed. I would also like to ask for international assistance in providing the means of transportation to bring those people back home; on an urgent basis and at this stage about 4,000 or 5,000 people need to be brought home.

(Signed) TRINH XUAN LANG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21811
24 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990,

Recalling also Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the fact that an increasing number of requests for assistance have been received under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Entrusts the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21812
24 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I request that the letter dated 23 September 1990 from the Minister be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 23 September 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, as has been a common practice in recent years, we requested the United States authorities to grant permission for a special aircraft to land in New York in order to transport me and the members of the Iraqi delegation to participate in the work of the General Assembly. The United States Department of State informed the Iraqi Ambassador in Washington on 20 September 1990 that it refused this request and suggested that the Minister for Foreign Affairs and his delegation should travel to New York by commercial means.

I have no doubt you will fully appreciate that, if in the past exigencies of safety made it necessary for me to travel to New York in a special aircraft, those exigencies are of extreme importance under present circumstances.

The decision of the United States authorities means in reality that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq is prevented from travelling to New York, participating in the work of the General Assembly, stating the views of Iraq concerning events and conducting a dialogue with the representatives of States. Such action takes on a special significance at this time when the Security Council is intending, at the urging of the United States and its Western allies, to adopt a decision imposing an air blockade on Iraq.

In the light of the above, I regret to inform you of the decision of the Iraqi Government not to participate in the work of the current session of the General Assembly unless the United States Government lifts any restrictions preventing the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and his accompanying delegation from travelling to attend the Assembly by the usual means and on an Iraqi aircraft.

I wish to take this opportunity to refer to the successive resolutions adopted by the Security Council in a manner never before witnessed in the history of the Council, from the standpoint of content and speed of adoption. This amounts, in practice, to insistence on the logic of force, arbitrariness and terrorism, in order to block all paths to dialogue and free exchange of views for the purpose of dealing with the situation on the basis of justice and equity. I should also like to assure you that Iraq has not yielded and will not yield to United States and Western terrorism and will defend its rights with determination and courage.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

Baghdad, 23 September 1990

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/534
S/21813
24 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23, 35 and 75
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 24 September 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

This morning the Israeli occupation forces are still continuing the crime of demolishing residences of Palestinians in the refugee camps of Bureij and other refugee camps in the Gaza area.

According to the Israeli press, 200 such residences will be demolished by the occupation forces and hundreds of Palestinians will be evicted from the refugee camps.

Further to our letter to you dated 21 September 1990 (A/45/532-S/21809), we wish to inform you that, on Saturday, 22 September 1990, Israeli soldiers attacked women in the refugee camp of Bureij. The policy of bone-breaking has been reactivated. The all-out brutal policy against Palestinians has spread to all the occupied Palestinian territory in the Abu Thor quarter of Jerusalem, against the Ittihad hospital in Nablus, and in the refugee camps in Balata, Nablus, and Jabalia, Gaza.

Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross as well as those of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) are, so far, prevented from entering those areas which have been declared a "military zone".

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization calls upon the Secretary-General and the members of the Security Council to take immediate action, including the convening of a meeting of the Security Council, with a view to taking measures to put an end to such brutal action by Israel, the occupying Power, and to providing international protection to the Palestinians under Israeli occupation pending a just solution to the Palestine question in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21814
24 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose the statement issued by the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers on the unlawful decision dissolving Kuwait Airways Corporation taken by the Iraqi occupation forces.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by a responsible source in the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers affirms to all Governments, international aviation organizations, airline companies, air freight concerns and all concerned parties in all States that Kuwait Airways is a Kuwaiti public establishment, set up under Act No. 21 of 1965, and that it continues to operate in accordance with that Act and within the framework of the legitimate Government of the State of Kuwait. All above parties are required to deal with it on this basis and as one of the public establishments owned by the Government of the State of Kuwait, in respect of all its rights and all its obligations, whether previously entered into or to be undertaken in the future, as it is the party qualified and competent in this regard.

The Council also asserts that the Iraqi occupation authorities' announcement of a purported dissolution of Kuwait Airways, following their invasion of and brutal aggression against Kuwait, is an illegal measure which is categorically invalid, contrary to international law and devoid of any legal effects and which is regarded as defying the will of the international community, which overwhelmingly recognizes the legitimate Government of the State of Kuwait and the illegality of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. The Iraqi authorities are therefore unqualified to take any decisions affecting the sovereignty of the State of Kuwait or relating to its institutions, including Kuwait Airways Corporation. This has been affirmed by Amiri Decree of 3 August 1990, article 5 of which provides as follows:

> "Any legislation, statute, decree or measure laid down by any authority or party that may claim a mandate over the territory of Kuwait and whatever encroaches upon its sovereignty and independence shall be null and void. Nothing shall be observed in such matters but what is issued by the legitimate Government of the Sate of Kuwait, in accordance with its constitutional rules.
>
> "Absolutely invalid and untenable also shall be deemed any measure, contract or dealing that may be carried out through physical or moral coercion and without the full consent of any legal or natural Kuwaiti person; such consent may be proved by all types of evidence and means of verification."

The Council of Ministers warns all concerned parties not to deal with the Iraqi authorities or their institutions in any matter relating to Kuwait Airways Corporation. Anyone who acts contrary to this will bear all legal liabilities, including the obligation of indemnity.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21815
24 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that the Iraqi occupation forces have viciously intensified their savage practices against the citizens and residents of Kuwait and have issued a new list of instructions and measures, contravention of most of which entails the death penalty, as follows:

1. The execution of every Kuwait military man (whether army, police or reserve) should he fail to surrender to the Iraqi forces;

2. The execution of anyone who possesses any type of weapon, even for hunting purposes;

3. Total destruction of any house, together with the surrounding houses, if it is suspected that a bullet has been fired from it;

4. The burning of any house, together with the adjacent houses, if the corpse of an Iraqi soldier is found in the vicinity;

5. Punishment of anyone whose house contains pictures of His Highness the Amir of the country, of the Crown Prince or of any members of the ruling family or members of the Government, even if such pictures are in schoolbooks or in old newspapers or magazines, by destruction of his house and confiscation of his property;

6. Punishment of anyone who stores any amount of foodstuffs, even in small quantities appropriate for family consumption in such circumstances;

7. Punishment of anyone who refuses to reopen a store by arrest and confiscation of his property;

8. Termination of the service of citizens and residents who persist in civil insurgence and do not return to their jobs. They are subjected to torture at the hands of the Iraqi forces and to confiscation of all their property.

Moreover, the Iraqi occupation forces are arresting large numbers of Kuwaitis and non-Kuwaitis and transporting them to Iraqi gaols in Basra, Zubayr and Ashar. A large number of Kuwaiti citizens have been executed, and the following martyrs have been identified:

1. Mahmoud Khalifa Al Jasem
2. Ghazi Faihan Al Otaibi
3. Abdel Aziz Al Rugm
4. Adel Al Rugm
5. Humoud Al Jasem
6. Hazzaa Heji Manahi Al Rushaidi
7. Bader Rajab Al Kendari
8. Sana Abdel Reheim
9. Adel Ahmed Al Eessa
10. Nawaf Mubarak Al Kheshan

We request you to intervene with the Iraqi Government in order to halt the savage practices being inflicted by the Iraqi occupation authorities on Kuwaiti citizens and residents and to obtain permission for representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to enter Kuwait in order to provide a minimum of protection to the defenceless civilian citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21816
25 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), and 667 (1990),

Condemning Iraq's continued occupation of Kuwait, its failure to rescind its actions and end its purported annexation and its holding of third State nationals against their will, in flagrant violation of resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 667 (1990) and of international humanitarian law,

Condemning further the treatment by Iraqi forces of Kuwaiti nationals, including measures to force them to leave their own country and mistreatment of persons and property in Kuwait in violation of international law,

Noting with grave concern the persistent attempts to evade the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

Further noting that a number of States have limited the number of Iraqi diplomatic and consular officials in their countries and that others are planning to do so,

Determined to ensure by all necessary means the strict and complete application of the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and the provisions of Articles 25 and 48 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming that any acts of the Government of Iraq which are contrary to the above-mentioned resolutions or to Articles 25 or 48 of the Charter of the United Nations, such as Decree No. 377 of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq of 16 September 1990, are null and void,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance with Security Council resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's use of his good offices to advance a peaceful solution based on the relevant Security Council resolutions and noting with appreciation his continuing efforts to this end,

Underlining to the Government of Iraq that its continued failure to comply with the terms of resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 666 (1990) and 667 (1990) could lead to further serious action by the Council under the Charter of the United Nations, including under Chapter VII,

Recalling the provisions of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon all States to carry out their obligations to ensure strict and complete compliance with resolution 661 (1990) and in particular paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof;

2. Confirms that resolution 661 (1990) applies to all means of transport, including aircraft;

3. Decides that all States, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted before the date of the present resolution, shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from their territory if the aircraft would carry any cargo to or from Iraq or Kuwait other than food in humanitarian circumstances, subject to authorization by the Council or the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) and in accordance with resolution 666 (1990), or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes or solely for UNIIMOG;

4. Decides further that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait, whatever its State of registration, to overfly its territory unless:

(a) The aircraft lands at an airfield designated by that State outside Iraq or Kuwait in order to permit its inspection to ensure that there is no cargo on board in violation of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary; or

(b) The particular flight has been approved by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990); or

(c) The flight is certified by the United Nations as solely for the purposes of UNIIMOG;

5. Decides that each State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that any aircraft registered in its territory or operated by an operator who has his principal place of business or permanent residence in its territory complies with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and the present resolution;

6. Decides further that all States shall notify in a timely fashion the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of any flight between its territory and Iraq or Kuwait to which the requirement to land in paragraph 4 above does not apply, and the purpose for such a flight;

7. Calls upon all States to co-operate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention, to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution;

8. Calls upon all States to detain any ships of Iraqi registry which enter their ports and which are being or have been used in violation of resolution 661 (1990), or to deny such ships entrance to their ports except in circumstances recognized under international law as necessary to safeguard human life;

9. Reminds all States of their obligations under resolution 661 (1990) with regard to the freezing of Iraqi assets, and the protection of the assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, located within their territory and to report to the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) regarding those assets;

10. Calls upon all States to provide to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) information regarding the action taken by them to implement the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

11. Affirms that the United Nations Organization, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system are required to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of resolution 661 (1990) and this resolution;

12. Decides to consider, in the event of evasion of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or of the present resolution by a State or its nationals or through its territory, measures directed at the State in question to prevent such evasion;

13. Reaffirms that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to Kuwait and that as a High Contracting Party to the Convention Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches.